FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

MARCH 27, 1915

Drawn by Nina E. Allender

Welcoming Immigrants to Citizenship

American Woman (aside): "I wonder if they'll vote for us next November!"

Vol. III March 27, 1915 No. 13

The Suffragist

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

1420 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

ART EDITOR, MRS. NINA E. ALLENDER

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Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

Non-Partisan

National Headquarters
1420 F STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.
COLORS—PURPLE, WHITE AND GOLD

Object—
Securing an amendment to the United States Constitution, enfranchising women.

Membership—
Open to all women who, regarding woman suffrage as the foremost political issue of the day, will work without considering the interests of any national political party.

Dues—
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News of the Week

Meeting of the Advisory Council

AS announced last week, the Advisory Council of the Congressional Union will meet in New York City on Wednesday, March 31. Other interested friends have been invited to be present.

Suffrage in Wisconsin

OF the three suffrage bills now pending in Wisconsin, the bill for a referendum in 1916 will probably be the first to be reported out, as this is the wish of Wisconsin women. The presidential franchise bill and the county franchise bill will await the fate of the referendum measure.

At a joint hearing on March 18, before the Senate and Assembly committees having the suffrage bills in charge, Mrs. Ben Hooper, Mrs. H. M. Youmans, and Mrs. Joseph Jastrow spoke in favor of the referendum.

Suffrage in Maine

THE suffrage amendment which passed the Maine Senate last week by a wide margin, failed of the necessary two-thirds vote in the House on March 23. The vote stood 88 in favor to 59 against.

Plans for Pennsylvania Referendum Campaign

DEFINITE plans for the referendum campaign in Pennsylvania are to be decided upon at a special conference of the county and city chairmen of the State Suffrage Association, which will meet on April 8 and 9 at Harrisburg. According to a statement made by Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, President of the Association, none of the real party leaders have declared whether they will issue orders for or against the amendment; and suffrage leaders are not alarmed by rumors that the "machine" is to be swung against it.

"We believe," says Mrs. Roessing, "that the political leaders of this State are far too clever to fight a movement which is sweeping the entire country."

Suffrage Program of New York Socialist Party

THE first Socialist-Suffrage conference ever held in Greater New York met on March 21 and adopted a definite educational campaign for the spring and summer, to culminate in the autumn in monster meetings. The slogan is, "A street-meeting for every square block in the city before November 2." The work already done has been in charge of a campaign committee of women Socialists of New York City, but the plans adopted provide for the co-operation of locals throughout the State. This utilization of an already formed State-wide organization officially in favor of equal suffrage, should be most effective in rolling up a favorable vote.

A Wife's Earnings in New York State

THE decision of Supreme Court Justice Morschauser at White Plains, N. Y., that a husband is entitled to his wife's earnings during marriage has created much discussion. The decision set aside a transfer of property by a man to his wife on the ground that, although the property had been bought with money earned by the wife, it belonged to the husband and could not be transferred out of reach of the husband's creditors. Justice Morschauser expressed surprise that this decision should have excited comment, saying that the law he followed had been stated many times, that both a wife's services and her earnings belong to her husband. She may engage in business, but if she does not indicate her intention to separate her earnings from his, they, or property bought with them, belong to him. The decision is opportune during a suffrage campaign in that it calls attention to injustices rooted in the common law, which still survive, in spite of the exceptions favoring special classes of women in special ways.

Peace Congress of Women at the Hague

THE women of the Netherlands have issued a call to women of all nations to meet in congress at the Hague in April to protest against the European war. The call was repeated on March 20 from the national headquarters of the Woman's Peace Party at Chicago. It reads:

"From many countries appeals have come asking us to call together an International Women's Congress to discuss what the women of the world can do and ought to do in the dreadful times in which we are now living.

"We women of the Netherlands, living in a neutral country, accessible to the women of all other nations, therefore take upon ourselves the responsibility of calling together such an International Congress of Women. We feel strongly that at a time when there is so much hatred among nations, we women must show that we can retain our solidarity and that we are able to maintain a mutual friendship.

"Women are waiting to be called together. The world is looking to them for their contribution towards the solution of the great problems of today.

"Women, whatever your nationality, whatever your party, your presence will be of great importance.

"The greater the number of those who take part in the Congress, the stronger will be the impression its proceedings will make.

"Your presence will testify that you, too, wish to record your protest against this horrible war, and that you desire to assist in preventing a recurrence of it in the future.

"Let our call to you not be in vain!"

(Signed) Dr. Aletta H. Jacobs, president; Dr. Mia Boissevain, vice-president and secretary; Rosa Manus, secretary; F. J. Vattier Kraane-Daendels, treasurer; H. van Biema-Hymans, C. Ramondt-Hirschmann, H. Heineken-Daum, J. C. van Lanschot Hubrecht, *Executive Committee.*

Headquarters of the International Congress of Women, Damrak 28-30, Amsterdam, Holland.

The Solidarity of Women

A REPLY to the Open Christmas Letter from English women to German and Austrian women appears in the March issue of *Jus Suffragii.* It is signed by 154 German and Austrian women, and reads in part as follows:

"To our English sisters, sisters of the same race, we express in the name of many German women our warm and heartfelt thanks for their Christmas greetings, which we only heard of lately.

"This message was a confirmation of what we foresaw—namely, that women of the belligerent countries, with all faithfulness, devotion, and love to their country, can go beyond it and maintain true solidarity with the women of other belligerent nations, and that really civilized women never lose their humanity. * * * Through the smoke of battle and thunder of cannon of hostile peoples, through death, terror, destruction, and unending pain and anxiety, there glows like the dawn of a coming better day the deep community of feeling of many women of all nations. May this feeling lay the immovable foundation for the building up of German, English, and international relations, which must finally lead to a strong international law of the peoples, so that the peoples of Europe may never again be visited with such wars as these.

"Warm sisterly greetings to English women who share these feelings!"

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THE NATIONAL ENFRANCHISEMENT OF WOMEN

By Charlotte Anita Whitney

IN the fall of 1915 at least four of the most populous and wealthy States will vote on the enfranchisement of the women within their boundaries; and in every State except the nine "free" States, active and growing suffrage societies are working for the ballot for their women. There is also a wide-awake, energetic organization, the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, striving for the enfranchisement of the women of the whole country by federal amendment. The question arises in the minds of many of us as to the comparative merits of these two methods. Is suffrage a state or a national issue? Which will gain the desired end with the least expenditure of time and energy and funds, and is it a question which has any concern for the voters of our own State?

CAN we compass a great principle—a common good—into narrow limits, hedge it in by geographical boundaries that are absolutely artificial? Business and commerce recognize no such artificial demacrations. Suffrage, like all great political issues, must be dealt with on national lines.

Shall we women fail to recognize this principle? We women of California are not truly free until all women are free. Most of the important measures that pertain to the life and integrity of the home, and the welfare of the child, can only be regulated by national legislation. Our pure food laws, the employment of child labor, the white slave traffic, the question of a standing army, the building of battleships, the whole peace movement are national questions, and, in order that the viewpoint of the woman shall find adequate expression in such legislation, we must send representatives to Congress who have a definite obligation to women constituents from the four corners of this country.

Already a move has been made for a national marriage and divorce law; but as long ago as 1911, the Woman Suffrage Party of New York put itself on record as unalterably opposed to any national law on a subject of such intimate and vast importance to women, until the women of the whole country had a voice in framing such legislation.

More and more—particularly as the facilities for transportation increase, do we realize how legislation that is purely local breaks down. Of what real value in the great scheme of things is a child labor law in California, regulating the age at which the child shall be drawn into the maw of industry, a law fixing the hours of his labor, the wage for which he sells his opportunity for education, his chance to roam under the blue skies of Heaven, over our sun-kissed, wind-swept hills; when the children of New York are working in the canning factories of that State unlimited hours a day, seven days a week, from tiny tots of six upward, putting up the corn, the peas, the beans, which we women—enfranchised though we be—are serving upon our tables? With all this talk of saving the cotton industry of the Southern States, shall we forget that there are 13,364 children under fourteen, employed in the cotton and knitting mills of the country, and that these future citizens of our nation, as well as the industry that feeds upon their young lives, need our constructive and intelligent action?

The national cause of woman's freedom belongs as much to us—the women of California—today, as it did in those summer months of 1911, when shoulder to shoulder, we worked together in that suffrage campaign of happy memory, when our coffers were replenished, and our forces strengthened by our Eastern sisters. Then we cried aloud for assistance. Now, the appeal comes to us—the enfranchised—from our sisters still in bondage; but in coming to their aid, we are but making for our larger liberty.

POLITICAL freedom is but an incidental step. There must be economic freedom, freedom of action, freedom of speech, freedom of thought. The true freedom of woman must be a world-wide sex freedom. Then, and not till then, can she, clear-headed and clear-visioned, help to strip the mask of hypocrisy from off the face of our social problems; help to shatter such illogical, unscientific, and lying traditions as "a necessary evil," "civilized warfare," "the law of supply and demand," etc.

Then, and not until then, will be born into the world the self-respecting woman, who will not sell her body either for money or for lust, fit companion for the self-controlled man, fit mother for a generation who shall dispel the powers of darkness and inherit the earth—the possession of all her children.

Can we help on the coming of the new day? Let us leave no stone unturned to bring this first step of political freedom to the women of our own country, wherever they may be.

GOVERNOR OF OREGON FOR NATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE

THE Honorable James Withycombe, Governor of Oregon, has recently taken a strong public stand in favor of the national enfranchisement of women and is urging all women in Oregon to put suffrage foremost in the field of national politics. In answer to a letter from the Congressional Union organizer in Oregon, Miss Virginia Arnold, Governor Withycombe wrote on March 1:

"I have always been a believer in woman suffrage, and its operation in Oregon has made me more than ever an enthusiastic supporter of it. I see no logical reason why, if women have the right to vote in the States, that right should not be carried further through the medium of the national Congress; and it is gratifying to note that our Oregon Congressmen and the Republicans of the country have stood by the women in their effort to secure this federal recognition.

"So far as I am concerned, as governor I shall stand exactly where I have stood as a private citizen; namely, believing that women are entitled to identical political rights with men, and that their privilege should be nation-wide as well as State-wide."

At a meeting of the Portland Women's Clubs on March 12, at "Women of Woodcraft" Hall, the Governor, who was the guest of honor, and who was introduced by the President of the Women's Clubs of Portland as the "first Governor of Oregon elected by women," said:

"At the request of the Federated Women's Clubs of Oregon, I yesterday issued a proclamation setting aside a week in May as a State clean-up week. You women are naturally interested in spring house-cleaning, and I am glad that you plan to extend your influence from your homes to the entire community. A general house-cleaning and renovation of our physical surroundings is highly desirable, and you are to be complimented upon your initiative in developing the idea.

"But why stop at physical house-cleaning? Why confine your efforts to the improvement of your physical surroundings? Why not carry the scheme a step further and undertake some political house-cleaning?

"You women of Oregon now have half of our political powers—I might say, our better half. It is your duty as well as your privilege to exert your political influence in proper channels, and I am glad indeed to say that your interest and your ability in your new tasks are most evident. But why not carry your influence further?

"The women of the East are seeking enfranchisement. The national woman suffrage constitutional amendment was placed before Congress in January. It was defeated there. Why? Because the party in power at Washington does not care to have the sisters of Oregon's women endowed with the political rights you women of Oregon have won. Most of you know the story of the vote which killed, for the time being, the amendment.

"Thirty-one per cent of the Democrats voted for the Mondell resolution. Seventy per cent of the Republicans voted for it. Out of a total of 282 Democratic members, 170 voted against the amendment. In short, the defeat of the measure was due to the overwhelming majority of the Democratic party.

"If Congress were overwhelmingly Republican, and if a Republican Administration were in the saddle, would you win your fight? It is safe to assume that you would. The point is, I think, apparent. You women are going to co-operate in an Oregon house-cleaning week in May. Why not undertake a national house-cleaning in November, 1916?"

WHEN national woman suffrage is brought to the attention of women voters with such emphasis by the foremost political leaders of a State, it is evident that the day of the national enfranchisement of women is at hand.

Over Half of the People in Washington
EAT CORBY'S BREAD--WHY?

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The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE .—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

Into Congress, January 10th, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the U. S. Senate.

Reported from Committee,

In the Senate,

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority..
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.

In the House,

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate,

January 25th, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26, (of whom 4 were announced as for, and 2 against).

March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House,

January 12th, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

Presidential Welcome to Naturalized Citizens

PRESIDENT WILSON, the Governor of Pennsylvania, and the Mayor of Philadelphia will, we are told in the Washington *Times* of March 18th, welcome to American citizenship nearly four thousand men, newly naturalized, in Philadelphia on April 25th.

The *Times* comments with great favor on the plan.

"The idea of extending the right hand of fellowship to those admitted into the body of the republic," said the *Times* editorially, "is so appealing, it is a matter for wonder that it was never done before. To be able to claim the protection of the Stars and Stripes, to participate in the government of America, to enjoy the liberty that is attendant upon citizenship in this country, is a privilege vaster by far than any the proud Roman could boast; and yet it is free almost for the asking. It is so cheap and the lack of ceremony accompanying its getting so complete, the new citizen is not always made conscious of the great responsibilities he has assumed as well as the great boon he has received."

The rights of citizenship and the "liberty which is attendant upon citizenship" is so cheap for men foreigners that the President of the United States does well to remind them of the greatness of the responsibilities they have assumed and the boon they have received.

Yet women born on American soil,—an indispensible factor, physically and economically and spiritually, in the life of the nation, have worked over half a century in vain for the liberty, so cheap for foreign men!

The immigrant in America not only steps freely into privileges obstinately denied to the mothers and wives of his adopted country; but the new citizen is set in judgment over women who seek a position in the body politic no higher than his own.

These four thousand men solemnly welcomed into citizenship by President Wilson will have the opportunity to vote next November on the amendment to the state constitution enfranchising the women of Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania women must seek out these new voters, at much sacrifice of time, money, and energy; and plead with them to give women the vote.

It is humiliating beyond measure to American women, as well as difficult, to seek political freedom from individual male electors.

The national government has the power to recommend to the state legislatures the enfranchisement of American women.

We are strong enough to insist that it take this action.

Self Government for All

IN the closing days of Congress, Senator Shafroth, declaring that the Administration would continue in the next Congress its support of the bill giving increased powers of self-government to Filipino men, said:

"As long as our Declaration of Independence contains the statement that the 'just powers of government are derived from the consent of the governed,' so long must we recognize that we can not govern the Philippine people without their consent and that means if we are true to the spirit of our Government we must recognize their right to independence. * * * We have no right to govern those islands indefinitely when their people are intelligent enough to conduct a government of their own. I believe that they are more capable now of governing themselves under an independent government than we are to enforce any government upon them. There never was a people that had intelligent classes as found amongst the Philippine people who did not have the essential elements of independence and of self-government."

It would be hard for women to retain their belief in the principles enunciated in the Declaration of Independence if it were not for the eloquence contained in the *Congressional Record*.

Woman Suffrage and the Democratic Platform

MR. FITZGERALD, Democratic Representative from New York, and Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, has been speaking out recently with extraordinary frankness on the attitude of his party colleagues toward the promises made to the people at the last election. "I am looking now," Mr. Fitzgerald said, as quoted by Senator Smith, of Michigan, in the *Congressional Record* of March 15th, "at Democrats who seem to take amusement in soliciting votes on the floor of this House to overturn the Committee on Appropriations in its efforts to carry out the pledges of the Democratic platform. They seem to take it to be a huge joke not to obey their platform, and to make ridiculous the efforts of the members of our party who do try to live up to the promises they made to the people. * * * If I placed my political fortunes above my sworn duty under the law, I would not attempt to to carry out the promises of the Democratic platform."

These comments are interesting to suffragists, who still clearly remember the time when the Democratic platform was the main obstacle between them and national enfranchisement. It was only in December, 1913, when President Wilson said he could not recommend woman suffrage to Congress for favorable action, because he had to "confine himself to those things which had been embodied as promises to the people at an election."

Suffragists have pointed out from time to time that the President and his party were quite willing to depart from platform pledges when they thought it right or wise to do so; but they did not expect to have the point made so strongly by a Democratic representative.

PLANS FOR ADVISORY COUNCIL MEETING COMPLETE

THE full program of the meeting of the Advisory Council of the Congressional Union in New York City on Wednesday, March 31st, has now been announced.

This conference will be a momentous one in the history of the national suffrage movement. It has been called at the close of the Sixty-third Congress to review the progress of the Federal Suffrage Amendment, and to plan for the reopening of Congress next December.

The plans considered will aim at arousing public sentiment in favor of the national solution of the woman suffrage problem through a United States Constitutional Amendment; at building up political organizations in every State in the Union ready to undertake practical work in support of that amendment, and at enlisting in the suffrage work the enthusiastic cooperation of women already enfranchised. The conference will bring together leading suffragists from all parts of the country.

MRS. ANNIE PORRITT

Who Will Speak on "The Political Work and Ideals of Susan B. Anthony"

The Council will convene at a luncheon opening at half past twelve on Wednesday, March 31st, in the "Peg Woffington Coffee House," at 11 East Forty-fourth Street, New York City. Among the speakers at the luncheon will be Mrs. Marie Jenney Howe, one of the most prominent suffragists in New York City, and wife of Frederick C. Howe, the well-known author and civic reformer; Mrs. Rheta Childe Dorr, author and journalist, and the first editor of the organ of the Congressional Union, *The Suffragist;* Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs, for nearly two years national press chairman of the Congressional Union and a member of its Advisory Council; Mrs. Frank Cothren, Vice-President of the Woman Suffrage Party of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Helen Hoy Greeley, a New York lawyer and one of the most notable suffrage speakers and organizers in the East; Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, Miss Isabella Mott, of New York, Miss Sophie Irene Loeb, a newspaper woman connected with the New York *World*, and the leader in a number of civic battles in New York City; Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, a member of the Board of Directors of the Equal Franchise Society of Philadelphia, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Congressional Union; and Miss Rose Winslow, a New York speaker of wonderful power and persuasiveness.

AFTER the luncheon, the conference will adjourn to the home of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, at 477 Madison Avenue, New York City. Mrs. John Winters Brannan will preside over the afternoon session of the conference, which will open at three o'clock.

The chief business of the afternoon session will be a discussion of the various suffrage proposals laid before the Sixty-third Congress and the adoption of a plan of national organization for the Congressional Union. Mrs. Florence Kelley will open the discussion of the question "Which Bill Shall We Support in the Next Congress?" Mrs. Donald R. Hooker will then propose for the consideration of the Council, a national constitution for the Congressional Union.

Methods of organizing the branches of the Congressional Union in the several States and of supporting most effectively the political work at Washington from a distance, will be discussed by Miss Doris Stevens, now organizer for the Congressional Union in New York City.

Literature on the various aspects of the Federal Amendment will be discussed by Mrs. William Colt, Legislative Secretary of the Congressional Union in New York City.

Mrs. Gilson Gardner, who for the last two years has been in closest touch with the work at Congress, will then discuss the change in the personnel of Congress produced by the November elections.

At the close of the business session, tea will be served by Mrs. Belmont to the members of the Conference. At 8 P. M. in the evening the conference will reconvene at Mrs. Belmont's home.

THE business of the evening will be a review of the political history of the federal suffrage amendment in the Sixty-third Congress and the consideration of plans for continuing that work when Congress next assembles.

Mrs. Annie Porritt, Press Chairman of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association will speak on the political work and ideals of Susan B. Anthony. At this time, when with the rapid growth of national suffrage work, fresh inspiration is being drawn from the life and achievements of Miss Anthony, it is of deepest interest to consider what her ideas were on suffrage tactics in the state and nation. The work which Miss Anthony did in pushing the Federal Suffrage Amendment will be reviewed by Mrs. William Kent, the wife of Representative Kent, of California. Miss Hazel MacKaye, who is writing a great pageant on the life and work of Susan B. Anthony, to be produced in the vast Convention Hall at the National Capital in the opening days of the next Congress, will outline the plans of her pageant. Miss Lucy Burns will then review briefly the history of the suffrage amendment in the Sixty-third Congress; and Miss Alice Paul, Chairman of the Congressional Union, will submit to the conference a plan of work covering the period of adjournment of Congress and the first session of the Sixty-fourth Congress.

MANY members of the Advisory Council and friends of the Union are coming a long way to attend this conference.

From the District of Columbia will come Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, one of the leading figures in the history of woman suffrage in this country and author of the life of Susan B. Anthony, and Mrs. John Jay White, Vice-President of the National Peace Association. From Baltimore will come Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, President of the Maryland Just Government League; Mrs. Edna S. Latimer, President of the First District Branch of the Maryland Just Government League; Miss Elizabeth Elder, and Mrs. Almira Sweeten; from Philadelphia, Mrs. Charles Z. Clouder and Mrs. Lawrence Lewis. From Connecticut will come Mrs. Annie G. Porritt, Press Chairman of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association; and Mrs. Catherine Day, a member of the Board of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association; from Rhode Island, Mrs. Marsden J. Perry; from Delaware, Miss Mabel Vernon. New York will be represented by Mrs. Florence Kelley, General Secretary of the National Consumers' League; Miss Alice Carpenter, Miss Anna Constable, a member of the Executive Committee of the New York Women's Political Union; Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, and Mrs. Robert Adamson, wife of the Fire Commissioner of New York City, a prominent officer of the Woman Suffrage Party of New York.

MRS. DONALD R. HOOKER

Who Will Propose a National Constitution for the Congressional Union

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WHICH AMENDMENT SHALL WE SUPPORT?

TWO suffrage amendments were submitted to the Sixty-third Congress,—one the measure drafted by Susan B. Anthony, forbidding the disfranchisement of citizens because of sex,—the other introduced by Senator Shafroth and Representative Palmer, proposing to establish the initiative and referendum in the several States, for the consideration of woman suffrage alone.

The first amendment, which provides for the enfranchisement of women by federal amendment, is obviously superior to the second, which merely provides a method of getting a referendum on Woman Suffrage in the States. Most of the States have already the machinery for referring the question of woman suffrage to their electors.

The second amendment is in itself an unreasonable measure, proposing as it does to establish the initiative and referendum for the settlement of one question.

Such a proposal ought not to be incorporated into the United States Constitution. The Constitution is not a code of law; it is the statement of a few fundamental political principles. There is a fundamental principle behind the Susan B. Anthony Amendment, which forbids the disfranchisement of a citizen on the ground of sex; there is no reasonable principle supporting the initiative and referendum for the disposition of the woman suffrage question only.

If there is any principle behind the Shafroth-Palmer Amendment, it is that the woman suffrage federal amendment must not be dealt with as other federal amendments are, by the machinery already provided in the Constitution; but is a peculiar type of question which ought to be decided on by the male electors of the several States. This principle is false and hurtful. It would be a fatal blunder for us to appear to consent to it.

The Shafroth-Palmer Amendment is a clumsy measure, for it would unite the antagonism of those who are opposed to the initiative and referendum, and those opposed to woman suffrage. It does not correspondingly unite the support of those who favor these two proposals. Many suffragists wish to stand out for "straight suffrage;" and many believers in the initiative and referendum will also prefer to support a clean-cut initiative and referendum measure.

Introduced alongside of the Susan B. Anthony Amendment, the second proposal is a stumbling block to suffragists, for it divides support inside and outside of Congress, and gives politicians the opportunity to so arrange their votes in favor of the two measures that neither will receive the necessary majority.

Every friend of suffrage in the Sixty-third Congress, as the following statements testify, endorses the Susan B. Anthony Amendment in preference to the recent unhappy proposal of Senator Shafroth and Mr. Palmer:

I THINK there should be only one amendment before Congress, and that the one which would be the shortest way to the end—woman suffrage throughout the country—and that is the Bristow-Mondell amendment.

(Signed) *Joseph Howell,*
Member of Congress from Utah.

THE Mondell bill is the only one that should seriously be considered by the friends of the suffrage movement. It is the only effectual way of obtaining the object desired, and should not be handicapped by less effectual though well-intentioned measures.

(Signed) *Thomas L. Reilly,*
Member of Congress from Connecticut.

IN reply to your interrogatory as to the advisability of having more than one woman suffrage amendment before Congress at the same time for consideration, I would say that I think that it would be preferable to have but one, as two would be apt to divide the membership; some would favor one and some the other, and thus weaken both to some extent.

Personally I would prefer the Mondell-Bristow amendment and would advise that that be the one retained and the other eliminated, and all efforts concentrated on the Mondell-Bristow amendment.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) *Wm. L. La Follette,*
Member of Congress from Washington.

October 12, 1914.

REFERRING to the relative merits of the Shafroth and the Bristow-Mondell constitutional amendment providing for national woman suffrage, I have to say that the Shafroth amendment impresses me as entirely ineffectual and useless, whereas the Bristow-Mondell amendment, if passed by Congress and submitted to the several States, would bring the issue squarely before the people of all the States of the Union, and if adopted by three-fourths of the States would establish woman suffrage as a part of our national system.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) *E. A. Hayes,*
Member of Congress from California.

I CERTAINLY favor the Mondell-Bristow amendment and think the forces favoring and working for franchise for women should get behind this measure in preference to any other.

A solid front, crystallizing equal suffrage sentiment and making it a moving force, will very speedily result in victory. Divided forces campaigning for other amendments will avail nothing.

(Signed) *J. A. Falconer,*
Member of Congress from Washington.

I FAVOR the Mondell-Bristow amendment in preference to others. It covers the whole ground clearly and concisely, and, as should be the case in all constitutional provisions, leaves nothing in doubt.

(Signed) *C. S. Clark,*
U. S. Senator from Wyoming.

IN order to simplify matters I think Congress should concentrate on the one amendment for woman suffrage, namely, the Bristow-Mondell amendment, to the exclusion of *all* others.

(Signed) *Philip P. Campbell,*
Member of Congress from Kansas.

REFERRING to your inquiry as to my opinion of the relative merits of the Mondell and Palmer proposed amendments for equal suffrage, will say I am for the Mondell amendment. If we are to extend equal suffrage we should do it unconditionally and in no half-way manner as is proposed in the Palmer amendment.

Yours truly,
(Signed) *A. W. Lafferty,*
Member of Congress from Oregon.

IT is weak to have two bills. Present a bill that will "work," so that you will secure a referendum of submission to the States and people.

(Signed) *J. Thompson Baker,*
Member of Congress from New Jersey.

I PREFER the Bristow-Mondell resolution to Resolution 128.

(Signed) *Moses P. Kinkaid,*
Member of Congress from Nebraska.

I HAVE had my attention called to the so-called Bristow-Mondell amendment, being House Joint Resolution 1, and also to the so-called Shafroth amendment, being Senate Joint Resolution 128. It seems to me, from the standpoint of a friend of woman suffrage, that the Bristow-Mondell amendment is much to be preferred.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) *Wm. P. Borland,*
Member of Congress from Missouri.

HAVING been requested to express an opinion as to my position with reference to House Joint Resolution No. 1 and Senate Joint Resolution No. 128, I beg to say that I prefer the former to the latter, and shall be glad when the occasion presents itself to support the Bristow-Mondell resolution.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) *Charles M. Thomson,*
Member of Congress from Illinois.

MY belief is that it will be wise for all friends of woman suffrage to unite back of some one bill as representing the desires or aspirations of the friends of the movement throughout the nation. The Mondell bill, if passed and ratified by the States, will enfranchise the women of the nation. It would be almost a waste of time, in my judgment, for the women to work for any goal short of that.

(Signed) *George M. Young,*
Member of Congress from North Dakota.

A Southern Congressman on Amending the Federal Constitution

(*From the Congressional Record.*)

Mr. Borland, of Missouri: I think we should frankly acknowledge that changes may still be made in our Constitution, the powers of our Government enlarged and its control put more strictly into the hands of the people, without serious danger to our institutions. Whenever any respectable number of American citizens, so generally diffused throughout the Nation as to represent national rather than local sentiment, desires the submission of an amendment to the Federal Constitution; and that desire is the result of settled conviction rather than temporary agitation, Congress should heed their demands. There is but one way to tell whether the people want the Constitution amended, and that is to let them vote on it. It is manifest that 36 States will not unite in adopting an amendment which either invades the liberty of individual citizens or destroys the fundamental rights of the remaining 12 States. The way to preserve the Constitution and to make it really American is to keep it constantly adapted to the best thought of the American Nation.—*Congressional Record, page* 6463.

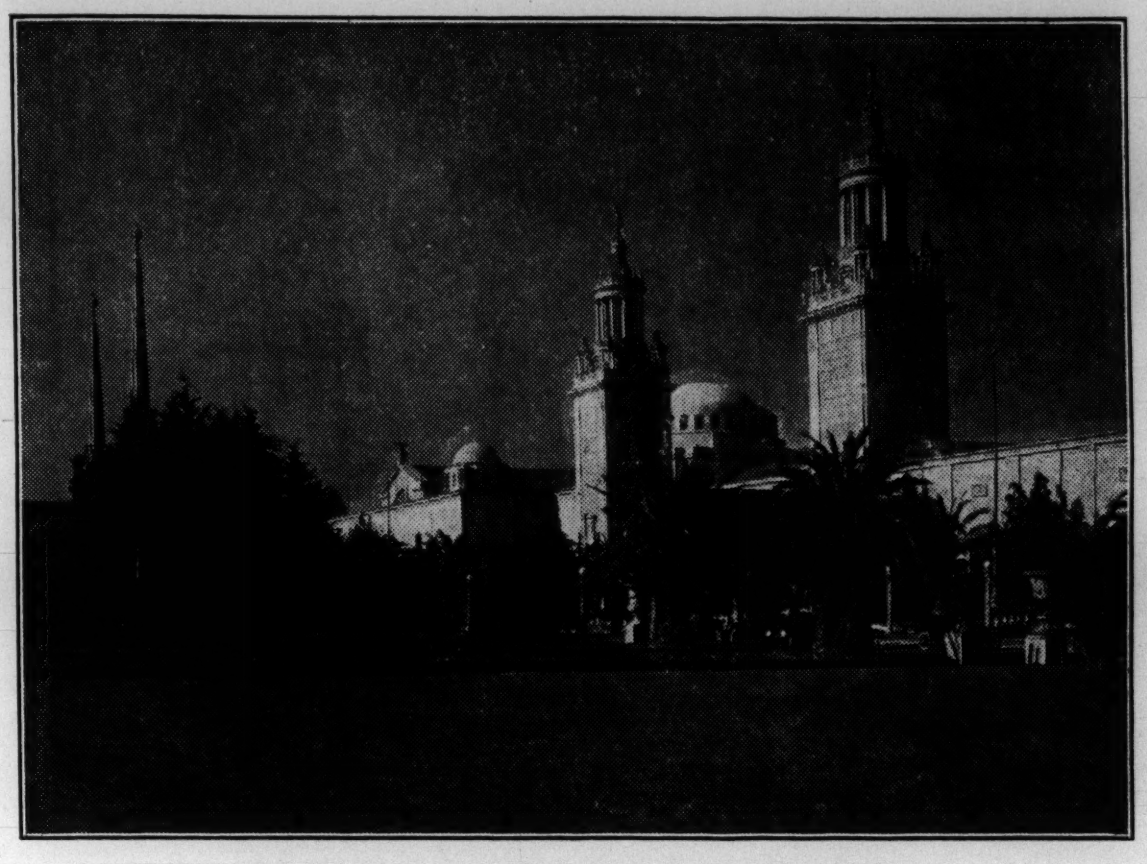
CAMPAIGN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

California

Headquarters: *Congressional Union Booth in the Palace of Education, Exposition Grounds, San Francisco.*

Organizer: *Miss Margaret Fay Whittemore.*

A LARGE number of women have recently joined the Congression Union—among them Mrs. Mary Field Parton, a prominent author; Mrs. Burt St. John, wife of the manager of Toyland, a large exhibit on the "Zone"; Mrs. Genevieve Allen, secretary of the San Francisco Center of the California Civic League; Mrs. Mary L. H. Brooks, a writer on subjects connected with the Exposition, and a great settlement worker of New York City; Miss Louise Brigham, the inventor of box furniture; Mrs. Melville E. Johnson, chief docent of the Fine Arts Building of the P. P. I. E.; Mrs. George H. Perry, a prominent settlement worker of New Jersey, who is now the wife of the head of the Exploitation Bureau of the P. P. I. E.; Mrs. Mary Katharine Maule, a writer of note from New York City, and Mrs. J. J. Wilson, one of the foremost workers in the Nevada campaign.—*Margaret Fay Whittemore.*



PALACE OF EDUCATION, PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION

Containing the Suffrage Booth of the Congressional Union

Colorado

Headquarters: 324 *Seventeenth Street, Denver.*

Organizer: *Miss Ruth Astor Noyes.*

MRS. Milton McNeilan, of West Virginia, who led a deputation of West Virginia women to Chairman Henry of the Rules Committee last summer, spent three days in Denver. We had a splendid meeting at headquarters on Tuesday, at which Mrs. McNeilan was the speaker. Among those present were Mrs. Dora Phelps Buell, President of the Equal Franchise Association of Colorado; Mrs. Catherine Russell, Vice-President; Mrs. Hattie Howard, Secretary, and other officers and members of the board, including Mrs. Helen Miller, national committee woman. Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, ex-President of the Equal Franchise Association, and her daughter, Mrs. Bradford-Craig, were also present.

On Monday evening I spoke at the Professional Woman's League, in the offices of Dr. Fraser, one of the first of the professional women to join our Union; I found great interest in our work.

We will hold a large meeting in Golden next week at the home of Mrs. F. W. Traphagen.

We are also arranging two meetings, one for Saturday afternoon, March 27, and one for the Tuesday following, at our headquarters; at both of these the speaker will be Mrs. Mary Hanford Ford, a suffragist well known in Boston, New York, Chicago and Kansas City.

The membership of the Union in Colorado has now passed the 200 mark. The work here is making very satisfactory progress.—*Ruth Astor Noyes.*

Delaware

Headquarters: 305 *Delaware Avenue, Wilmington.*

Chairman: *Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles.*

Organizers: *Miss Mabel Vernon; Miss Anna McCue.*

WE have now begun a campaign to increase the membership of the Congressional Union in Delaware to five hundred members. A number of women have already joined a committee, each member of which will try to secure twenty-five new members by the first of April. I have also asked each one of our present members to get four new members for the Congressional Union within the next few weeks.

The membership campaign will be terminated by a reception at a drawing-room meeting, when each member will bring to the meeting the new ones whom she asked to join.

Last week we held, as planned, a meeting in our headquarters on Monday night for school teachers; this meeting was addressed by Miss Ellen Samworth. On Tuesday night a meeting for working women was held, at which I was the speaker; and on Thursday night a meeting for home-makers, which was addressed by Mrs. Norwood L. Rearick. —*Anna McCue.*

District of Columbia

Headquarters: 1420 *F Street, Washington, D. C.*

Organizer: *Miss Isabella Mott.*

THE meeting announced in last week's *Suffragist* to be held at the home of Mrs. Nevil Monroe Hopkins, has been postponed until Sunday evening, March 28th, at 8:30.

A large street meeting was held Saturday noon at the corner of F and Twelth Streets, the speakers being Mrs. Ida M. Waters, Miss Isabella Mott, and Mr. H. Martin Williams, Reading Clerk of the House. Mrs. Waters also held street meetings on Monday and Tuesday evenings.—*Isabella Mott.*

Maryland

PLANS to organize branches of the Congressional Union in every State, and so have definite communities working systematically for the Susan B. Anthony Amendment, have just culminated in the formation in Maryland of a committee of twenty-five women which is expected by May 1 to have amplified itself to a membership of 500.

Those identified with the movement include Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, Mrs. George Latimer, Miss Margery Soper, Miss Elizabeth Elder, Mrs. M. Zurndorff, Mrs. Townsend Scott, Mrs. Charles Ogle, Mrs. William M. Tubman, Mrs. Calvin N. Gabriel, Mrs. William Funck, Mrs. Spencer Heath, Mrs. N. Briggs Ells and Mrs. M. E. Brooke.

Within the next week, through systematic suffrage propaganda, the committee will solicit the affiliation of seventy-five other members of the Congressional Union in Maryland, and when a committee of 100 has been thus formed, each member will pledge herself to secure the co-operation of five other women between now and the first of May, when the branch association will have a membership of 500.

In May a convention of all Congressional Union members in Maryland will be held, and future plans for the organization of the State for the support of the Susan B. Anthony Amendment will be mapped out.

On Monday afternoon, March 29, Miss Marjorie Soper will entertain the recently-formed committee at a meeting at her home at Catonsville; Miss Lucy Burns will be the speaker.

Mrs. Almira Sweeten will entertain a committee of ten on Friday, March 26; this committee will push subscriptions to *The Suffragist,* and also sell the paper on the streets and at meetings.

A drawing room meeting will be held at the home of Miss Lillian Werner, 11 West Mulberry Street, in the week of April 5. Mrs. Almira Sweeten and Mrs. Townsend Scott have also offered their homes for a meeting.

Representatives from Maryland to the conference of the Congressional Union which is to be held in New York City on March 31, will include Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, Mrs. George Latimer, Miss Elizabeth Elder, and Mrs. Almira Sweeten.—*Edna S. Latimer.*

New York

Headquarters: 13 *East Forty-first Street, New York City.*

Organizer: *Miss Doris Stevens.*

NOW that members of Congress have returned to their homes, the Congressional Union in this city is renewing its interest in New York members who failed to vote "aye" on the federal suffrage amendment in the House, January 12th, and who have been reelected to the 64th Congress.

An automobile gaily decorated in the purple, white and gold of the Congressional Union will carry a deputation of New York women every morning this week to the offices or residence of all

(Continued on next page)

Treasurer's Report

Make All Checks Payable to
The Treasurer of the Congressional Union
1420 F St., Washington, D. C.
This Will Save Much Inconvenience

MISS GERTRUDE WATKINS, Vice-President of the Political Equality League of Little Rock, Arkansas, writes: "I like the spirit of the Union and I think it decidedly the most progressive in this country."

In support of this belief, Miss Watkins has joined the Committee of One Hundred for the maintenance of the National Headquarters of the Union. We appeal to all other members to give similar practical expression to their belief in the Union's methods.

CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARD $100,000 FUND FOR SECURING THE PASSAGE OF THE FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

(Fund opened December 7th, 1912. Donations, membership fees and tickets are here listed; receipts from the purely business departments of "The Suffragist" and the Literature Committee are not included.)

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS FROM MARCH 17 THROUGH MARCH 24

Dr. Keen Covey	$ 1.00
Miss Pauline M. Newman	1.00
Mrs. Eldon Bisbee	5.00
Mrs. John Winters Brannan	10.00
Miss Frances Hansford	1.00
Mrs. Evan M. Evans	5.00
Mrs. Stella M. Adler	10.00
Miss Christina Merriman	5.00
Miss Mary Snow	2.00
Mrs. William B. Boulton	5.00
Miss Juliet Stuart Poyntz	3.00
Mrs. Marie E. S. Baird	1.00
Miss Elizabeth Colt Allro	1.00
Miss Janet Burns (collected)	10.00
Miss Lucy Henry	1.00
Mr. Sigmund Spaeth	2.00
Mr. Benton Mackaye	2.00
Anonymous	6.00
Miss Alice Clark	.25
Miss Clara Hill	.50
Mrs. E. P. Williams	3.00
Mr. H. A. Cunningham	5.00
Miss S. Campbell	1.00
J. W. E.	.25
Chevy Chase, Md., Suffrage Club (per Mrs. Fanny Richards)	5.00
Miss Bliss Finley	5.00
Miss Clara Hill	.50
Mr. O. S. Metzerott	10.00
Mrs. Edna S. Latimer	64.72
Mrs. W. J. Hawkins	3.00
Mrs. L. Marchetti	.50
Mrs. L. W. Therkelsen	5.00
Mrs. Florence Ridings	1.00
Miss Annie J. McKeage	.25
Miss Mary Eissler	5.00
Mrs. M. W. Adams	.75
Mrs. George Odell	5.00
Mrs. H. G. Schmidt	25.00
Miss Helen L. Sumner	5.00
Mrs. O. A. Abbott	3.00
Miss Edith Abbott	1.00
Miss Grace Abbott	1.00
Mr. Arthur Abbott	1.00
Mr. Frederick H. Hall	1.00
Mrs. Eliza Crocker	4.65
Susan B. Anthony Fund. *Per Miss Isabella Mott, Chairman.*	
Miss Vivian Pierce	1.00
Miss Estelle Kahn	1.00
Mrs. Elizabeth Gerberding	1.00
Mr. Julius Garfinkle	12.50
Collections	35.00
Membership fees	19.25
Total	$ 298.12
Previously acknowledged in *The Suffragist*	57,950.19
Total through March 24th, 1915	$58,248.31

Campaign to Secure 1,000 New Subscribers

Members Who Have Secured New Subscribers to The Suffragist

MARCH 16 TO MARCH 22

(In this column we list the subscribers sent in each week by our members. These are only a part of the total number of new subscriptions.)

Mrs. George H. Day	1
Yonkers Woman Suffrage Association	2
Mrs. W. T. Burch	8
Dr. Helen C. Putnam	1
Miss Frances Frothingham	1
Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles	1
Miss L. C. Sturtevant	1
Miss Doris Stevens	1
Mrs. Brown Miller	1
Mrs. Morven Thompson	1
Miss Elsie Hill	1
Miss Alice Paul	1
Miss Ruth Astor Noyes	11
Mrs. James Whittemore	1
Mrs. Anna Lowenburg	2
	34
Previously acknowledged in *The Suffragist*	660
Total to March 22	694

CAMPAIGN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

(Continued from preceding page)

members who have not yet granted a meeting by appointment. The women will insist on an audience with their Representatives and will remain until they get one.

Mrs. William L. Colt, Chairman of the Legislative Committee in New York, has just sent to Miss Whittemore, Congressional Union Organizer at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, in San Francisco, a diagram showing the vote of every member of the Senate and House on the Federal Suffrage Amendment, in the 63rd Congress. It will make a very interesting mural decoration, Mrs. Colt says.

Many new members and subscribers to *The Suffragist* continue to come in. It is not infrequent that our sellers receive subscriptions to the paper while selling on the streets. *The Suffragist* grows more popular on the street day by day. We have someone selling every day in the week.—*Doris Stevens.*

Oregon

Headquarters: 514 *Eilers Building, Portland.*
Organizer: *Miss Virginia Arnold.*

LAST Sunday (March 14) a great suffrage meeting was held in the Baker Theatre at which Mr. and Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence were the principal speakers. The meeting was a splendid one; the audience included ministers, judges, lawyers, business and professional men and other men and women of prominence.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence were received at the meeting with great enthusiasm.

Mrs. Lawrence made a rousing appeal to women to do all in their power to achieve the national enfranchisement of women. She said, in part: "Your local obligations are fulfilled. In Oregon, California and other States you are enfranchised, but I do not find in the women of the West the great realization of the importance of this worldwide movement that there should be. There are millions of women who should be one in working for suffrage."

The press was splendidly generous both in advertising and reporting the meeting. They gave us about twenty-five articles in seven days, together with five or six pictures—two good large ones.

By the kindness of the manager, Baker Theatre was given us free of charge; and moving picture slides to advertise the meeting were also donated, and run in half a dozen theatres.

As the people left the theatre, we placed in their hands a leaflet explaining the work of the Congressional Union and the record of the Democratic party on woman suffrage. A number of people have already joined the Union as a result of the meeting and we expect many more. One new member has promised to help sell *The Suffragist* on the street.

Mrs. L. Marchetti, who carried the Oregon banner when the last Democratic suffrage delegation waited upon President Wilson, has just returned to Oregon from Washington, D. C. Mrs. Marchetti said, "I wish the women here realized how important it is for them to stand together and help their unenfranchised sisters to obtain the privileges enjoyed in Oregon."—*Virginia Arnold.*

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OPEN 8:30 A. M.—CLOSED 5:30 P. M.

Crepe de Chine Waists
This is the Fabric of the Hour for WOMEN'S WAISTS at $2.95

The number of different styles we are featuring at this price would seem to give a range that would make it possible for every woman to find one to suit her.
Plain with hemstitch finish down front, and rolled organdy collar; box-pleated waists; waists trimmed with black moire ribbon and jet buttons, ornamented with a dainty rosebud at the side of the collar opening; plain crepe de chine, tucked front, with the new two-in-one collar; embroidered crepe de chine, and one style which has been taken directly from our $3.95 table, simply because we had a duplicate order of one color, giving us too many of that particular shade. The style of this waist is a very popular one, hemstitched inserts in yoke with cluster tucks and box pleat below.
Colors in the lot are pink, flesh, putty, sand, Belgian blue, tete de negre, Oregon green, also white and black.
Waist Store—Second Floor.